

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, fair. Temp. 52-72. Tuesday, fair. Temp. 52-72. Wednesday, fair. Temp. 52-72. Thursday, fair. Temp. 52-72. Friday, fair. Temp. 52-72. Saturday, fair. Temp. 52-72. Sunday, fair. Temp. 52-72. NEW YORK: Monday, fair. Temp. 52-72. Tuesday, fair. Temp. 52-72. Wednesday, fair. Temp. 52-72. Thursday, fair. Temp. 52-72. Friday, fair. Temp. 52-72. Saturday, fair. Temp. 52-72. Sunday, fair. Temp. 52-72.

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No. 29,754

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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Austria	12 S.	Kenya	500
Belgium	20 S.	Liberia	20,125
Bulgaria	250 K.	Luxembourg	2,750
Cambodia	40 P.	Morocco	1,500
Canada	22 P.	Netherlands	3,000
Egypt	7,200 F.	Nigeria	70 K.
Eric	1,500	Norway	3,000
Falkland	1,500	Portugal	2,000
France	3,000	Russia	2,000
Germany	1,500	Spain	2,000
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	2,750
India	Rs. 8	Switzerland	2,000
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	27,150
Israel	Lei 14,000	U.S. Military Env.	30 C.
Italy	400 Lire	Yugoslavia	20 C.

Established 1887

## U.S. and Britain Revise Plan for Rhodesia Peace

By David B. Ottaway

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Britain and the United States reportedly have abandoned their present peace plan for Rhodesia and are now proposing a modified version that does away with the need for an election as a precondition for Western recognition — before Zimbabwean leaders — a trailer park in Cleveland's police force — have agreed to a modified version of the U.S.-British plan, known simply as "Option B," calls for the British government to lift economic sanctions on Rhodesia as soon as an all-party conference agrees on a constitution and a new governing council in which nationalist guerrilla leaders would participate and probably dominate.

Reliable sources within the Patriotic Front, the guerrilla alliance fighting to topple the present multiracial transitional government in Rhodesia, made available here Friday details of the new plan, which was presented to all parties in the dispute early last month.

Both Britain and the United Nations would apparently play a far less important role in the transitional process leading to black majority rule than under the present plan.

There is no indication so far that the revised Western proposals have

been accepted by the Patriotic Front, the transitional government or the five so-called front-line African states.

Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe said here that the elimination of the need for elections had come as "a real surprise" to him "because all along the British had been accusing us of wanting to circumvent elections and impose a dictatorial government."

He said his party, the Zimbabwe African National Union, was sticking to its position that elections should be held before Britain recognized the country's independence.

Mr. Mugabe added that he no longer regarded the Carter administration as "impartial" and warned that its involvement in the search for a settlement might now be unacceptable. Calling Prime Minister Ian Smith's current visit to the United States "tacit recognition" of his government and a "somersault" in the U.S. administration's policy, Mr. Mugabe said his party was reviewing its whole position toward the U.S. role.

There was not yet any reaction from the two main black leaders of the Rhodesian transitional government, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. However,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press  
Two cars of the International Red Cross drive from West to East Beirut to relieve a medical team. They are passing a bridge at which daily sniping had occurred before the cease-fire.

### Assails Washington-London Policy

## Smith Starts Campaign in U.S.

By John Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith charged today that the continuing terrorism in his country is due to the tacit support given by the United States and Britain to the

guerrillas fighting his transitional government.

"The terrorism continues only because it is supported by the British and the Americans," Mr. Smith asserted on the NBC-TV program, "Meet The Press."

Mr. Smith and one of his black colleagues in the transitional government, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, appeared on the program as part of their controversial week-long visit here to win U.S. support for their plan to move Rhodesia to black majority rule.

In all their statements since their arrival yesterday, the two have made it clear they feel that, under President Carter, the United States has broken faith with the Smith government by failing to honor understandings and commitments made by Washington before Mr. Carter took office.

Kissinger Plays

Specifically, Mr. Smith is asserting that his government's plan for majority rule, known as the "internal settlement," embodies the principles of a U.S.-British proposal for a Rhodesia solution worked out two years ago by then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Referring to their meeting in Pretoria two years ago, Mr. Smith said today that Mr. Kissinger "made clear we would have to accept the

principle of one-man, one-vote if we wanted to be part of the free world."

Coming to terms with that demand had been "a traumatic experience" for the white minority that has dominated Rhodesia since its break with Britain in 1965, Mr. Smith acknowledged.

"But we did change our minds," he said in reference to his plan for the elections based on universal suffrage that are supposed to take

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

TEHRAN, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — Students and guards clashed at Tehran University today and the police opened fire on crowds in the Caspian seaport town of Babol as strikes and violence flared in various parts of Iran.

Newspapers said there were reports of deaths in street clashes last night in Babol. They said rioters had burned down a movie theater and damaged all of the town's 20 banks.

Babol is not covered by the martial law imposed on Tehran and 11 other cities a month ago after violent demonstrations against Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Iranian radio and television programs were disrupted by strikers yesterday. Administrative staff at Tehran University also joined a wave of walkouts that has affected the post office, government ministries and several hospitals.

The strikes pose a serious challenge to the authority of the six-week-old government of Premier Jafar Sharif-Emami. Trouble on the campuses could create fresh problems for the administration.

In Damascus, Mr. Assad told reporters yesterday: "If we do not reach an agreement here, no one will. We shall continue to try even if it takes us 10 sessions."

The remark was a blow to some Christians who hope that the conflict will be settled not between Mr. Sarkis and Mr. Assad, but by an international effort.

Sources said that the Sarkis-Assad talks involve an overall settlement of the conflict, including the formation of a Cabinet to introduce political reforms that would redistribute power on an equal basis between Christians and

Moslems. Christians always have dominated the Lebanese government and army.

Palestinian Combatants Reported

TEL AVIV, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Two



Associated Press  
Two Rhodesian government leaders, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Prime Minister Ian Smith, arrive Saturday in New York en route to Washington for talks with President Carter.

### A Narrow Victory Over Christian Democrats

## Bonn's Ruling Coalition Wins Crucial State Election

By Michael Getler

BONN, Oct. 8 (UPI) — West Germany's ruling coalition government squeezed out a narrow but crucial victory last night in state elections in Hesse, where defeat of the coalition locally could have eventually toppled the federal government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Perhaps never in West Germany's postwar history has so much been riding on the outcome of an off-year election in one of this country's 10 federal states.

Early results from key districts plus two unofficial but generally accurate computer projections indicated that the ruling coalition of Social Democrats and the smaller Free Democratic Party would together gain a majority of 50.2 percent in the new state legislature and thus retain control of the state in the federal parliament in Bonn.

Opposition Christian Democrats and their sister party in Bavaria, the Christian Social Union, already control six of Germany's 10 states and thus have a majority in the upper

chamber.

The Free Democrats had disappeared from the governments in two other states in elections in June and had they repeated that in Hesse, the Christian Democrats would have won and Mr. Schmidt's federal coalition put in grave danger.

The Free Democrats had disappeared from the governments in two other states in elections in June and had they repeated that in Hesse, the Christian Democrats would have won and Mr. Schmidt's federal coalition put in grave danger.

Almost 4 million persons went to the polls in this big industrial state that includes the cities of Frankfurt and Wiesbaden. The victory provided a major boost to the Schmidt government, which rules by only a slim majority in the pivotal lower house of parliament.

The happiness in Wiesbaden, the state capital, and in the federal capital in Bonn was tempered, however, by the knowledge that the Christian Democrats, with a projected 46.1 percent of the vote, remain the largest single party in the state.

The victory today was also seen as a major personal triumph for Social Democrat state governor, Holger Boemer, who was able to restore much of the party's prestige in the past two years after it was rocked by serious banking and political scandals.

The Christian Democrats' total was slightly down from the party's record 1974 vote of 47.5 percent, but yesterday's vote still reflects the high level of conservative feeling that exists in a state that for most of the century has been a bastion of Social Democratic strength.

In the middle of the end game, Mr. Karpov tried to play blitzkrieg chess. He failed, lost a piece advantage and virtually handed the victory to Mr. Korchnoi.

## Day of the Beirut Cease-Fire: A Reporter's Notes

By George A. Krinsky

BEIRUT, Oct. 8 (AP) — It was "cease-fire day" in Beirut, so reporters and photographers based in comparatively safe West Beirut decided to cross into the Christian quarter to find out how the truce was working. Those of us who crossed were not to observe any peace until 12 hours after the UN Resolution passed.

0800 — Stopping by the International Red Cross headquarters in the western sector, we ask to follow the first Red Cross convoy into the embattled area. Michel Cagno, Swiss director, says Red Cross cannot act as an escort for journalists, but adds that he cannot prevent us from following the convoy, can he?

0930 — An Armenian taxi driver, Joseph Garabedian, says he will cross soon to deliver bread to Armenian families taking shelter in a school basement, and he offers to take us I and photographers Alain Dejean of Sigma and Claude Nouvel of the Swiss Nouvelle Illustration aboard.

1115 — Joseph keeps up a nervous chatter as we approach the sand-bagged Syrian checkpoints at the edge of the wartime "green line" that separates the Moslem and Christian sectors. Foot on the gas, one hand on the wheel, the other alternating between honking the horn and waving wildly like he was greeting long-lost friends, Joseph pushes his 1964 Mercedes across no-man's

land into Ashrafieh, heart of the Christian quarter. The Syrians just look today, no sniping, no shelling, no sniper fire. Now for the minibus.

Turn left. The cedar flag of the militia looms ahead, stuck from a huge pile of dirt partially blocking the road. Swerving around the barrier, Joseph keeps up his friendly patter to anyone outside and we are waved into East Beirut.

1130 — Almost no other cars moving, and hardly a pedestrian. Very spooky. Some streets surprisingly free of damage, while adjoining ones look like a very selective tornado had come through. Gunmen nod at doorways.

1200 — Arrive at Red Cross emergency center. To see treatment center. His feet are splattered with shrapnel holes. And what will he do when the minibus is hit?

"Go back and fight the bastards," the militiaman smiles.

1245 — Arrive at Armenian quarter to deliver Joseph's trunkful of bread. About 35,000 Armenians not involved in this fight, live in Ashrafieh. Taken through the school basement where 125 men, women and children are resting on a carpet-strewn floor. Sixty-five percent have completely lost their home, Joseph said.

1315 — Arrive at headquarters of former President Camille Chamoun, 76, overall leader of the rightist front. Light shelling in the distance now, about one explosion every three or four minutes. Rudolph Paulkevich, National Liberal Party spokesman, greets us in rumppled fatigues and 45-caliber pistol on his hip. We are used to the desk-bound spokesman in coat and tie.

He ushers us downstairs to the basement shelter where Chamoun has been living for the past 10 days.

An old man shows off his left leg, which the nurse explains is missing four inches of shin bone from a mortar shell. A 76-year-old grocer says he has lost 17 members of his family in the past four years of fighting. "My daughters have no more husbands," he wailed. What will he do when he recovers, one wonders. "I don't want to upset them with that question," the nurse says.

A 17-year-old youth winces

during treatment. His feet are splattered with shrapnel holes. And what will he do when the minibus is hit?

"Go back and fight the bastards," the militiaman smiles.

1330 — Lunch on the ground floor of the heavily sandbagged and guarded building. A militiaman with a commando knife and grenade on his belt asks how President Carter can still regard

the Syrians as a force of moderation in this country.

1500 — Rudy takes us on a foot tour of the neighborhood. Shelling is stepping up, most of it "incoming," and we dash across streets. He points to the old city headquarters. Hard to believe that a building can take so much firepower and still stand. After eight months of fighting very few buildings are virtually demolished. But many are gutted by fire, and nearly all show gaping holes and shrapnel splatters.

This neighborhood, because it is a base for Chamoun's militia, has taken one of the worst beatings, and no car can traverse the rubble-strewn street. We step around a 15-foot-wide crater. "A 240mm shell," Rudy explains.

"They didn't even use that against the Israelis in '73." At the far end of the street, we step around the fresh wreckage of a jeep that got a direct hit and half slide down the steel ladder to avoid being sighted by the tank that was such a good aim the day before.

1600 — Phillippe is one of only two residents in the nine-story building. He has sent his wife and two children to Switzerland. "These big guns are not good for small children," Phillippe explains.

Why does he stay?

"I think it's important to serve the cause," he says. Inside his apartment are a pair of binoculars, three phones and an M-16 with a telescopic sight, clarifying a bit how Phillippe serves the cause.

At that moment, we are thrown to the floor by a blast that felt

like two hands slapping my ears. We dash into a basement, all unharmed. "The tank spotted us, and it shoots anything that moves," Phillippe explains.

1900 — We have been sitting for two hours in the shelter. The booms, blasts and whooshing sounds are more frequent and louder. We are between warning positions, Phillippe explains.

The "Voice of Lebanon" radio station reports that a cease-fire has definitely been agreed upon for 2000, one hour from now. The gunfire has increased now to a continuous rumble and crash. An apartment seen from the stairwell window is in flames 30 yards away. We hear people screaming inside. Phillippe tells us to stay put, that it is too dangerous to offer help, and anyway this was a common experience.

2000 — We count off the seconds until cease-fire time, but the firing continues through the deadline. Five minutes later, we can at least count the shots, and ten minutes later it tapers off to a desultory volley far away.

2030 — We leave the shelter and trot through the darkened streets to Chamoun's headquarters. We are greeted by a smiling guard who says: "It was pretty quiet tonight, compared to others."

Furthermore, the raiders found maps that pinpointed the locations of high-tension power-line pylons, Carabinieri barracks and other targets for projected terrorist attacks. They also found forged police credentials and transcripts of monitored broadcast messages between Milan police headquarters and police units.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	500



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**Theory Holds That Industrial Nations Are Saturated****West Seeing Poorer Nations as Markets for Its Goods**

By Flora Lewis

**PARIS, Oct. 8 (NYT)** — The conviction is spreading among European economic experts, some politicians and some business leaders that it is to the underdeveloped world that the West must look to pull itself out of its chronic economic slump and renew sustained growth.

And more of them have concluded that there is no way to create jobs without inflation.

These were the basic views that emerged from a recent meeting of European, U.S. and Japanese economic writers sponsored by the European Economic Community, and they are echoed increasingly in many places.

They are a new version of the ideas that went into the Marshall Plan, although the circumstances

are drastically different. In the immediate aftermath of World War II, the United States pumped money into ravaged Europe, launching a period of phenomenal growth and prosperity lasting a quarter of a century. The market created by Europe's new needs and appetites helped nourish the United States and, later, the Japanese economy.

**Saturation Economy**

But now the industrial countries have reached the point where even the best off can no longer absorb enough of their industrial partners' exports to fuel recovery elsewhere.

The "jocomotive theory," which held that Germany and Japan could pull the rest of the developed world to recovery, if only they would expand enough, has been discarded. The "barge-tow theory" — the thesis advanced during last summer's Bonn economic summit that if all tugged together on the rope of growth, all would advance — is not proving adequate.

The Marshall Plan was in large part political, to keep Europe from succumbing through despair, but it also resulted in what came to be called economic miracles. There were special factors. It served to restore and revive devastated productive capacity, but the experienced labor, the know-how, were already there in the infrastructure.

In the developing world the need was to create an ability to produce where it barely existed, a far greater human, social and economic task with inevitable painful adjustments.

But in the decade or so that development has become an acknowledged issue — essentially the period since decolonization — some countries have moved a long way.

**Developing GNP**

U.S. Ambassador Al Mac-

Donald, who is negotiating a new world trade treaty in Geneva, has pointed out that there are 10 countries outside the developed group that have from 20 percent to 40 percent of the per-capita gross national product of the U.S., and therefore are closer to the U.S. economic level than they are to the poor countries. Thus Brazil is further from the status of India (with 6 percent of U.S. per-capita GNP) than from that of the United States.

Countries such as Mexico, Taiwan, Singapore and South Ko-

rea and the British crown colony Hong Kong have moved from the status of undeveloped to industrialized, and they are precisely the ones whose booming exports are engendering cries for protection and charges of unfair competition in the industrial world.

The new approach, advocated by those who insist on the need to "globalize" economic attitudes, would be to accept a substantial measure of this competition and balance it with more advanced and more sophisticated exports from the developed world.

In effect, says that industrial countries cannot prosper further by just taking in one another's laundry and that new industrial countries are getting better at laundry anyway. So the advanced nations must move on to another level of busi-

ness, as they did after the first Industrial Revolution, drawing on the rest of the world for markets as well as raw materials.

Charles Young, vice president of Citibank and head of its Paris office, said at the European Economic Community seminar that Citibank had already begun to shift its investment decisions into that context. Instead of judging a Third World loan on the basis of whether a project looks like a good business bet, Citibank now tries to look at it in terms of the world market.

This line of thought sharply changes the concept of foreign aid, separating the charity cases from a conscious effort to promote markets for the West. Of course, when any such discussion is developed, the vision is evoked of China as a panacea of infinite absorptive ca-

pacity that might somehow keep everybody's industries humming.

But experts, including the Japanese, doubt that this will be realized so rapidly, so smoothly, especially in view of political uncertainties.

Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping told French Prime Minister Raymond Barre when he was in Peking early this year that China's vast modernization program had led it to seek small quantities of high-technology goods that it could copy or manufacture under license. Mr. Barre replied that France was interested in keeping its factories and research centers busy exporting products, not in the flattery of imitation.

And the experience of Soviet and East European markets, once considered in the same light, is a damper. The Soviet bloc is now \$40 billion in debt to the West. Opinions are divided as to whether that is reaching the point where there is risk of default, which on any large scale would be disastrous for the West. But the Soviet market no longer appears as an almost magic solution.

**Absorption Markets**

So thoughts are turning to the countries that are already semi-developed or can be expected to reach that stage fairly soon to provide the important absorption for continuing Western and Japanese growth in the rest of the century.

Nobumitsu Kagami, head of the Nomura Economic Institute in London, a prestigious Japanese research center, has concluded that the only way Japan's vast trading surplus can be reduced effectively is by an intensive capital export program — that is, foreign investment. The surplus has become a grave irritant to Japan's industrial partners, including the United States, provoking the protectionist surge that would constrain world trade and cut off Japan's prosperity.

In recent years the growth of world trade has been almost entirely in exchanges with developing countries, according to Harold Malmgren, a U.S. economist and former government official. Their economies have been expanding at 1 percent to 1½ percent faster than those of the sluggish advanced countries, and traditional markets for capital imports are growing fast.

Claude Cheysson, the European Economic Community's commissioner for relations with developing countries, has estimated that if it were not for the developing countries' increased trade with the community, the European Nine would have three million more unemployed than they do.

Even the United States, which has traditionally thought of exports as marginal to its economic health, now depends on foreign markets to absorb 23 percent of the goods and food it produces, thereby, Mr. Malmgren said, sustaining four million U.S. jobs. And of total U.S. exports, one-quarter now go to nonoil-producing countries of the developing world.

**Soviet Opposition**

In the latest Security Council resolution led to a ceasefire, Mr. Ede said he believed that Lebanon could only be rescued by ordering UN forces to replace the Syrian troops as peacekeepers, apparently along the lines of the UN operation in Cyprus. A similar UN operation partially succeeded in disengaging Israeli troops and Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon earlier this year.

**Smith Starts U.S. Drive**

(Continued from Page 1)

place at the end of the year. He added pointedly, "Now the Americans and British are holding back."

He was talking about the current U.S.-British call for an all-parties peace conference between his government and Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces waging war against the Smith regime from bases in neighboring black-led countries.

**Bigger War Feared**

The Carter administration insists it is not hostile to Mr. Smith or Rhodesia's white minority. Instead, administration sources contend, Washington believes that any solution failing to make provision for a sharing of power by the Patriotic Front will lead Rhodesia into escalating civil war and open the way for Soviet and Cuban involvement in southern Africa.

In their TV appearance today, Mr. Smith and Mr. Sithole repeated their now familiar arguments that the Patriotic Front leaders have started all attempts to give them a role in the "internal settlement" and are insisting instead on a total takeover of power in Rhodesia.

**All Bias Laws Ending**

**SALISBURY, Oct. 8 (AP)** — The transition government is planning to announce this week the removal of all remaining laws enforcing segregation of races officials said here today.

Although the move coincides with the visit to the United States of Mr. Smith and Mr. Sithole, officials here denied that the timing of the announcement was planned to head off any embarrassing questions in the United States about Rhodesia's tardiness in dropping segregationist laws.



**TUGGING IN THAILAND** — Female soldiers from the Communist Party of Thailand team up for a tug of war during the celebration of "Gumburst Day," the 13th anniversary of the Communist armed struggle in Thailand. The three-day celebration occurred at a base camp in the jungles. Freelance journalist Mitsu Shiboo was invited and took the picture.

**Exiled Christian Politician Fears Syrian Takeover****Lebanon's Existence Is Seen Menaced**

By Joseph Fitchett

**PARIS, Oct. 8 (IHT)** — As international concern grows over the threatening disintegration of modern Lebanon, an outspoken Lebanese politician, Raymond Ede, fears his country may be doomed to disappear, at least temporarily, from the community of nations.

Even if another compromise stalls off an effective Syrian takeover of Lebanon, Mr. Ede fears that the latest devastating round of fighting and widespread destruction will set off a wave of Christian emigration, fatally compromising Lebanon's chances of recovering its position as the most socially advanced Arab democracy.

Mr. Ede, 65, a moderate Christian in self-imposed exile here since attempting on his life in Syrian-controlled Beirut two years ago, said he doubted that the current lull in the fighting signaled the end of the confrontation between Syrians and Maronite Christians.

While the United Nations Security Council resolution led to a ceasefire, Mr. Ede said he believed that Lebanon could only be rescued by ordering UN forces to replace the Syrian troops as peacekeepers, apparently along the lines of the UN operation in Cyprus. A similar UN operation partially succeeded in disengaging Israeli troops and Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon earlier this year.

**Syrian Opposition**

In the latest Security Council resolution, the text dropped a U.S.-drafted paragraph saying that the present Syrian-dominated Arab peacekeeping force should be redeployed, as France earlier suggested, under the supervision of the UN secretary-general. This idea apparently was designed to open the door to an expanded UN role, but it was eliminated at the insistence of the Soviet Union, which opposes any measure tying the hands of Syria, Moscow's leading Arab ally.

However, Mr. Ede's deepest concerns focus on the real intentions toward Lebanon of the United States.

In Mr. Ede's analysis, U.S. foreign policy, despite lip-service to Lebanon's sovereignty, tacitly favors a Syrian takeover of all or parts of Lebanon as a trade-off for Syrian cooperation in a Middle East peace package.

This charge sounded far-fetched when Mr. Ede first made it, warning his countrymen that Syria was working to gain control of Lebanon in the civil war by playing both sides against the middle — first helping the Palestinians, then reversing field to cut them down to manageable size; helping the Maronite Christians, then pinning them.

**Syrian Goals**

But his hypothesis has gained partial credence, even among some U.S. diplomats. "Even if the Carter administration is not consciously following any such plan, U.S. failure to act decisively will have the effect of pushing developments in the direction of Syrian control of Lebanon," one diplomat said.

Some officials of the French government, an active U.S. partner in current efforts to stabilize Lebanon, suggested that Syria was seeking to achieve political control of Lebanon, but without physically annexing it. Syria intends to break the power of the Christian militias, these sources said, and its tactics will spur Christian emigration, reducing the Maronite community to a manageable minority instead of a political majority.

In despair, as many as 250,000

A Syrian takeover would enable Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to achieve the long-standing popular Syrian dream of restoring "great Syria." Paradoxically, this result would boost peace prospects, because Damascus would then control the Palestinian guerrillas in their southern Lebanon redoubts and so could muzzle their opposition. A strengthened Syrian regime would be ready to defy radical rivals like Iraq.

For Israel, the military risk of greater Syria would be offset by getting Syria to the peace table. Moreover, Palestinians in southern Lebanon would probably tend to settle there, easing the pressure to a West Bank solution. Israel would get de facto control of Lebanon's water-rich Litani River region, boon to northern Israel's agriculture.

This pattern began to emerge after the Sinai negotiations in 1973. Now, amid Camp David's promise of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the critical moment for Lebanon at hand, Mr. Ede feared.

Reviewing this bleak scenario, Mr. Ede saw local leaders continuing to push Lebanon over the brink. He suggested that Lebanese President Elias Sarkis has failed to order a Syrian retreat and has declined to call for UN help because he lacks a personal power base at wants to govern Lebanon using a Christian and-Syrian in a check-and-balance system, even at the risk of destroying the country.

Mr. Sarkis has been paralyzed by his Moslem Cabinet ministers, who refused to antagonize Syria by endorsing any UN appeal.

**Dayan, Weizman Lead Delegation**

**JERUSALEM, Oct. 8 (Reut)** — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who is in the United States, and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman will lead the Israeli delegation to Washington to negotiate a peace treaty with Egypt.

An announcement issued at today's Cabinet meeting said that other members of the delegation will be drawn from the Cabinet special committee on security.

**Quick Treaty With Israel Seen by 2 Egypt Officials**

(Continued from Page 1)

refused the role. Mr. Baz believed that Jordan's response would be more positive if Israel moderated its position on the settlements a disowned statements by officials challenging the transition plan.

"Let's face it," Mr. Baz said. "Part of the negativity in the Arab position is due to Israeli statements, to what was agreed at Camp David," the Egyptian official said.

**WEATHER**

	C	F	
ALGARVE	24.75	75	mild
ANDORRA	15.5	60	cool
ANKARA	21.70	70	fair
ATHENS	22.73	73	fair
BEIRUT	22.84	74	fair
BELGRADE	20.65	68	fair
BRUSSELS	20.68	69	fair
BUCHAREST	21.70	70	fair
BUDAPEST	21.70	70	fair
CAGLIARI, SICILY	23.73	75	fair
COPENHAGEN	22.73	73	fair
COSTA DEL SOL	17.43	63	fair
DUBLIN	24.55	75	mild
EDINBURGH	12.54	54	overcast
FLORENCE	24.75	75	fair
FRANKFURT	24.75	75	fair
GENEVA	24.75	75	rain
HELSINKI	17.62	62	cloudy
ISTANBUL	19.64	64	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22.71	71	fair
LISBON	22.71	71	fair
LOS ANGELES	19.64	64	fair
MADRID	3.41	37	cloudy
MARIBOR	19.44	64	mild
MILAN	19.44	64	cloudy
MONTRÉAL	52.41	41	fair
MOSCOW	42.39	39	fair
MUNICH	11.64	52	fair
NICE	22.72	72	fair
OSLO	11.52	52	fair
PARIS	22.72	72	fair
PHILADELPHIA	19.52	62	fair
ROME	23.73	73	fair
SOFIA	17.45	65	fair
STOCKHOLM	12.54	54	fair
TOKYO	23.73	73	fair
TEL AVIV	27.81	81	fair
TURIN	22.73	73	fair
VENEZUELA	22.73	73	fair
VIENNA	22.73	73	fair
WARSAW	22.73	73	fair
WASHINGTON	12.55	55	cloudy
ZURICH	11.92	52	fair

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada 8 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

**HILTON INTERNATIONAL**  
For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.

**WIEN HILTON**  
A beautiful hotel which reflects the imperial magnificence of old Vienna, the Hilton adjoins the terminal in the heart of the city. Luxurious rooms, fine cuisine, elegant decor - much of it in Art Nouveau style - and many other facilities make this the ideal hotel for the business traveller.

**BUDAPEST HILTON**  
A 5-star luxury hotel situated in the heart of the Hungarian Capital. Next to the Matthias Church and the Church of St. Elizabeth. Guest rooms are elegantly decorated in Art Deco style and feature all modern comforts. The restaurant offers a variety of international dishes.



President Carter shakes hands with an admirer held above the crowd by his father in Elkins, W. Va.

**Hands Across the Pork Barrel****Clashes Forgotten as Carter Aids Friend**

By Edward Walsh

ELKINS, W. Va., Oct. 8 (WP) —

President Carter proved yesterday

that he still has a pork barrel

and two political friends.

Take the case of Sen. Jennings Randolph, D-W.Va. As the chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, he is generally regarded as one of the leading barbers on Capitol Hill. When the president on Thursday voted the

\$1-billion public works appropri-

ation bill, describing it as bloated

and wasteful and unnecessary wa-

re, Sen. Randolph said he

had boost peace pro-

gram in "some extremely bad

Democratic world."

The Palestinian leader,

so could muzzle a

democrat facing a tough battle for

fourth full Senate term against

former Gov. Arch Moore, a Repub-

lican.

So it was that differences over

what constitutes pork-barrel approp-

riations were swept aside yester-

day as Sen. Randolph and other

West Virginia Democrats stood on

the line, easing the pres-

ent's helicopter approaching

the fact that central oil-

rich Elton River

a to northern West

Event and Purpose

Mr. Carter flew here from Camp

David, Md., to participate, as four

presidents before him had, in the

annual Mountain State Forest

Festival Parade in Elkins, which is

criticized for Sen. Randolph's home town. That

and Mr. Carter feared the event, but the underlying

question is what purpose was clearly to help the

Eddie and local leaders

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He insisted that L

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ERUSALIM, Oct. 8

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Senior Black Congressman

## Rep. Diggs Is Convicted Of Fraud and Corruption

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP) — Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., D-Mich., was convicted yesterday on all 29 counts of mail fraud and illegally diverting more than \$60,000 in salaries of employees to his personal and Congressional expenses.

Mrs. Stultz testified, under a grant of immunity from the prosecution, that she had entered into the arrangement unwillingly after Diggs had made the matter virtually "a condition of employment."

Another employee, Felix Matlock, who still works for Diggs in his Detroit district office, said that his salary had been raised so that he could pay bills incurred by Diggs' district office. Mr. Matlock said he went along with the arrangement, when it was presented to him, because he "didn't want to make any waves."

Oifeld Dukes, a Washington public relations man who testified that he worked as a media consultant for Diggs, had his pay increased by the congressman to pay for radio programs and newspaper advertising. Mr. Duke's testimony that his billing procedure for Diggs was the same as it was for other, non-Congressional clients.

The representative already has been nominated for a 13th term and said yesterday that he will stand for re-election next month. Clearly expecting to win, Diggs said he will present himself in January for seating "just as I have" for the past 12 terms.

Under the 1969 Supreme Court decision in favor of the late Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y., who was excluded from the House by a majority vote but then re-elected, a member may be excluded only if he fails to meet qualifications involving his age, residency or citizenship. The House could seat Diggs and then expel him by a two-thirds vote but, according to an expert, only three members have been expelled — all at the time of the Civil War. No member, according to this expert, has ever been expelled by the House for corruption.

### Chairmanships Threatened

He could be stripped of his committee chairmanships by a majority vote of the Democratic caucus for any reason. "They could take his chairmanships away because they don't like the way he parks his car," a source said.

Diggs, describing himself as "generally disappointed" with the verdict, said he would appeal it. Asked if he thought that he had been singled out by the "white establishment" for prosecution, Diggs quipped with approval the comment of his defense lawyer, David Povich, that there was "something unorthodox" about the case. "I think Mr. Povich put it in the proper perspective and I stand on that interpretation."

The evidence against Diggs, covering a period from 1973 through 1976 — involved five of his former and present employees.

The principal witness against him was his former office manager, Jean Stultz, who testified that he be-

ganning in early 1973, Diggs had inflated her salary and then used the surplus for his personal bills and some Congressional expenses.

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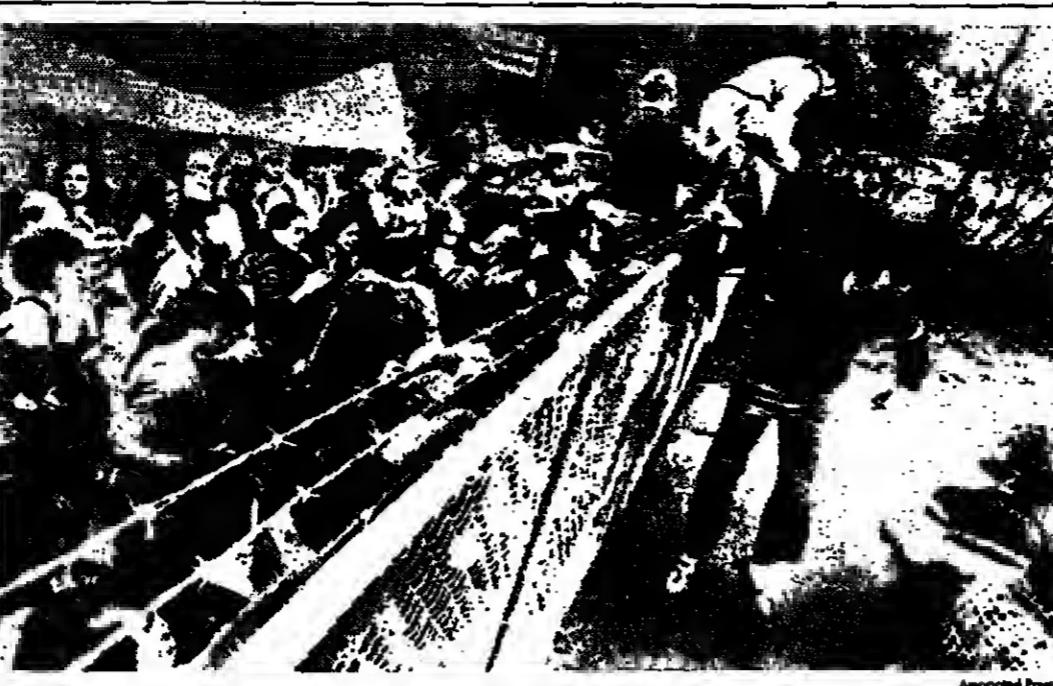
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The jury also heard testimony from Gerald Richmond, who was placed on the payroll — and is still on it — in 1974. She testified that she spent about 20 percent of her time doing constituent work for Diggs in Detroit and the rest trying to collect bills for the Diggs funeral home. The only salary Miss Richmond received was from the Congressional payroll for this work.

Finally, the jury heard evidence concerning money paid to George Johnson, a Detroit accountant who handled financial affairs for Diggs.

Mr. Johnson said that he was put on the payroll after complaining that he was owed a substantial sum of money by both Diggs and the funeral home. Mr. Johnson received more than \$19,000 in Congressional pay, although he testified he did no real work for Diggs other than talking to him occasionally about black economic development and enterprise.

In his own defense, Diggs testified that the facts were much as the prosecution had presented them, except that his employees voluntarily had paid bills and that their salaries were for them to see as they wished. Diggs refused to concede under cross-examination by the Justice Department prosecutor that the salaries were raised for the purpose of paying bills — only that salaries were increased and bills were paid. "Those are two separate propositions," Diggs testified.

Associated Press  
Members of Clamshell Alliance scale fence around Seabrook, N.H., nuclear power plant site.

At 3 Construction Sites

## 74 Held in U.S. Anti-Nuclear Protests

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 — Authorities arrested 74 persons for trespassing yesterday after protesters associated with a loosely knit anti-nuclear movement barged into nuclear power plant construction sites in three states.

Forty-two protesters were charged with criminal trespass, a misdemeanor, after they crossed marshes and woods to scale fences at the Seabrook nuclear plant site in New Hampshire.

In Indiana, 32 demonstrators were arrested for trespassing after they left a crowd of about 150 supporters to climb over fences into the 1,000-acre Marble Hill power plant site.

About 450 persons received \$25 tickets for trespassing in Idaho, after they marched on bulldozers and construction workers at the 2,200-acre area where the Black Fox nuclear plant is being built.

Robert Cushing, a spokesman for the anti-nuclear Clamshell Alliance, said the demonstrations elsewhere "were set to give added support" to the Seabrook protest.

### Largest Demonstration

In June, Seabrook was the site of the nation's largest anti-nuclear demonstration, a protest by about 18,000 persons. The year before, 1,414 persons were arrested at a Seabrook demonstration.

The Seabrook demonstration was organized by the Boston Clam-

shell, an affiliate of the Clamshell Alliance.

Public Service Co. of New Hampshire has a court injunction barring all unauthorized persons from the site of the \$2.3 billion power plant.

The protest yesterday was one of a series held since the Nuclear Reg-

### More Emphasis On Diet, Disease Urged in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (Reuters)

(Reuters) — Government research into nutrition has failed to put enough emphasis on the relationship between the over-abundant diets of most Americans and deaths caused by degenerative diseases, a congressional report said today.

The Office of Technology Assessment, an advisory arm of Congress, said five of the leading causes of death in the United States — heart disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes and cirrhosis of the liver — are believed to be diet-related.

But the office said the government has failed to adjust the emphasis of its nutrition research, which it estimated cost between \$50 and \$117 million a year, to deal with the direct relationship of diet to these diseases.

A deputy sheriff stopped the marchers, and Sunbelt Alliance leader Jim Garrison told his followers, "Everybody sit down please."

Protesters sat down as Frank Thomas, medicine man for the Cheyenne-Seneca tribe, "we do not need that" pointing to the excavation site. "We need to live forever in America."

Mr. Garrison said that Black Fox was the first of several occupations planned by the Sunbelt Alliance to stop construction of nuclear plants.

"Public Service Co. of Oklahoma does not have the right to generate electricity if people are going to die. We have come all the way to the core. This is the beginning of the end of nuclear power in this country," he said.

### Moscow Critical Of Japan Arms

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (Reuters)

The Soviet Union today accused Japan of increasing its military strength and labeled its defense policy-makers "the successors of the samurai."

The Soviet Defense newspaper Krasnaya Szerda said that in military respects Japan had become "almost the most powerful non-nuclear state in the capitalist world."

The successors of the samurai persistently demand the canceling of the provisions of the constitution banning Japan from having an army and waging wars," it said, adding that they were campaigning for a switch from defensive to offensive strategies.

Iraq suggested a foreign ministers' conference in Baghdad on Oct. 20 to prepare for the summit, the spokesman added. Iraq and many other Arab countries have sharply criticized the Camp David accords.

The publication also says that on the same expedition, a Spanish explorer named Esteban Gomez gave the name Rio de San Antonio to the waterway known today as the Hudson River. That was 80 years before English sea captain Henry Hudson discovered the river, the authors say.

The Department of Energy publication, issued on the eve of the 486th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America, is part of a program to highlight contributions of Spanish-Americans to the development of the United States.

Entitled "A Salute to Hispanic-American in Science and Industry," it focuses on contemporary contributions of Hispanics in science and technology.

The authors, Domingo and Conchita Reyes, quote from historian John Fiske's "The Discovery of America" last published in 1893, for their claim that the village of San Miguel de Guadalupe was founded by Spanish explorers 84 years before Jamestown was established on what is now the James River in Virginia.

The authors note that Fiske referred to a map made in 1529 in Diego Ribeiro in which he called the Virginia region the "land of Ayllón," and the area stretching from what is now New Jersey to Rhode Island the "land of Gomez."

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Part of Geisel Diplomacy

## Giscard Seals Brazil Trip With Economic Accords

By David Vidal

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 8 — Years ago, during the height of the "lobster war" between the United States and Brazil over fishing rights off Brazil's northeast coast, Charles de Gaulle turned down an invitation to visit here in March.

The U.S.-developed accord for short-range artillery is another piece of history that may enter into a role discussing like the cruise missile.

"Brazil," the proud general said, "is not a serious country."

Now, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has just ended a trip yesterday to the Amazon region, a four-day visit to Brazil which had been put off three times since last year and which underscores a new seriousness on both sides.

For Brazil, the first visit by a French president here since De Gaulle himself came a few months after the 1964 armed forces coup is a positive indicator that the military regime has meeting at the White House.

Mr. Gromyko expressed a desire to make a commercial opportunity to make a deal agreement, on behalf of foreign investors here such as the United States, West Germany, France, the occasion was less political and diplomatic than it was a

pleasure at the same time lost to more aggressive steps Brazil has recently taken to increase state control over developmental technology.

Another agreement, which the Brazilian press interpreted as being primarily political, called for greater cooperation in the area of solar energy. The intent, according to the leading daily O Estado de São Paulo, was to divert at least some attention away from the nuclear controversy.

The expansion of cultural exchanges, especially through student programs, was also agreed upon.

**Sharp Fall Reported In U.S. Mumps Cases**

ATLANTA, Oct. 8 (UPI) — The National Center for Disease Control reported a dramatic decline yesterday in the number of mumps cases, one of childhood's most painful infections and sometimes a dangerous illness.

The center said that cases of mumps in the United States have reached their lowest point since reporting of the disease began in 1922. There were 21,436 cases reported in 1977, representing a 44.3 percent decrease from the previous year. This year 13,471 cases have been reported so far compared to 16,388 cases for the same period of 1977. The drop is attributed to the introduction of a vaccine in 1967.



French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing as he arrived in São Paulo on Friday.

### About Events in Indochina, Africa

## France's Left Increasingly Disillusioned

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Oct. 8 (NYT) — "Communist Vietnam, which won the war against the French and then against the Americans, is on the way to losing the peace," said a recent editorial in a French newspaper.

"The new tragedy that its people are living is not being caused this time by an imperialist power, but instead by the internal imperialism of a single party which prefers a police monopoly to democratic debate."

The editorial world hardly raise eyebrows had it appeared in a conservative French publication. But the harshly anti-Communist commentary was printed in Le Monde, the leading French daily. For years it has shown considerable sympathy for the Vietnamese Communist struggle.

With increasing frequency, the French leftist press and intellectuals are casting a sharply critical eye toward events in Indochina, Africa, the Middle East and elsewhere in the Third World.

The disillusionment with liberation movements abroad parallels the self-questioning that is going on within the left in France. The bitter relations between French Communists and Socialists — which probably cost them the chance to take over the government in elections in March — has led the non-Communist left to challenge traditional Marxist concepts like state ownership of industry, simple distinctions between capitalist oppressors and working class oppressed, and authoritarianism of Marxist government.

During the last two years, an influential group of young leftist intellectuals, called the New Philosophers, has developed a severe critique of Marxism. The central insistence of the group is that theory must take account of brutal reality and that the left is guilty not only of ignorance and cowardice but of complicity in refusing for so long to admit and challenge the truth of Marxist repression.

Although the publicity initially accorded to the New Philosophers has waned in recent months, many of their concepts have seeped into the commentaries of leftist politicians, intellectuals and journalists.

This is particularly evident in French leftist discussions of Third World issues.

A few months ago, for example, when an Algerian woman, Dalia Machino, allegedly was kidnapped in Canada and forcibly brought back to Algiers, the reaction here was one of outrage which led to an extended debate over the plight of women in Algeria — a country that has been covered sympathetically by the leftist press because of its long painful struggle for independence from France.

For weeks, Le Nouvel Observateur, a leftist weekly magazine, ran a series of articles by intellectuals critical of political repression in the Third World.

"People say to me that my present disillusion matches my previous illusions," noted Jean-Pierre Le Danec, former managing editor of an extreme leftist newspaper in the Nouvel Observateur series. "That is possible. But let me at least be granted the right to be lucid, the right to declare that one barbarity can be used to cover another one."

fluent group of young leftist

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### House, Senate Conferees Reach Compromise

## Deregulation of U.S. Airlines Advances

By Carol Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP) — House and Senate conferees have agreed on a compromise measure to phase out federal regulation of the U.S. airline industry.

The compromise establishes a schedule for the gradual elimination of jurisdiction by the Civil Aeronautics Board over airline fares, routes and mergers by 1985.

CAB authority over routes would be eliminated at the end of 1981, leaving existing airlines free to start new routes without prior approval. New airlines could be formed after simply showing that they were "fit, willing and able," and would not be required to go through the extensive hearings that preceded new airline certifications — few as they were — in the past.

At the end of 1982, the CAB would be stripped of its authority over fares and mergers, leaving the airlines subject to the same federal antitrust statutes regarding pricing and mergers that apply to other unregulated industries.

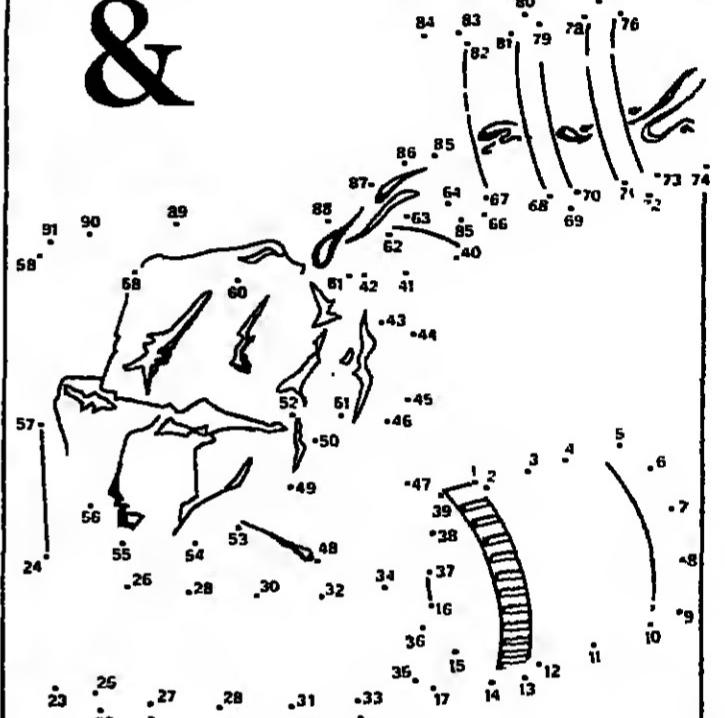
By Jan. 1, 1984, the CAB would be required to send to Congress its recommendations on whether it should remain in operation to handle international aviation matters, the small community air service program and agreements among airlines. If Congress did not act within a year, those functions would be transferred to other federal departments and the CAB would be dissolved by Jan. 1, 1985.

The House and Senate are both expected to approve Friday's conference report late next week before adjourning. The House, which must act first, has a holiday schedule that does not permit any votes until Thursday.

A potential stumbling block is the inability of the Senate so far to vote out a House-passed measure to help the airlines meet federal anti-noise regulations. House conferees were frank about their intentions to "move both bills" together, but the noise bill is meeting much opposition in the Senate and supporters do not believe that it can get through at this late stage. Nevertheless, it is believed that the House supporters of the noise bill will keep the deregulation bill which is widely supported, from being found.

Although airlines would be allowed to enter one new route a year for the next three years without prior CAB approval, they would also be allowed to protect one route each year from the automatic entry by competitors.

# Johnnie Walker &



The world's No. 1 Scotch whisky

## Oh, what a night life.

Nine o'clock, and it's been night for four hours. The moon hangs askew in the yawning firmament like the remains of a neon sign from livelier days, making the frozen slopes glitter and the embattled icicles on gutters and dark pines sparkle like tinsel.

It's warm in the room. It smells sedately of pinewood, sun lotion, and well-aired featherbeds. The only filigree is the frost flowers on the panes.

Below the window the half-frozen brooklet keeps gurgling the same tune over and over. Each hoot of an owl is a welcome diversion. And when finally — at home you'd just be coming to life — you slip into bed and give a start because you weren't prepared for the hot-water bottle, the bedsprings squeak like sin.

You have just time to think, if only I'd stayed in New York, Hong Kong, Paris, Rio, Zurich, Geneva or Basel instead of this mountain hamlet!

And before the tenth stroke of the clock, muffled in powder snow, you're sound asleep. For the whole boring night.

Swissair or your travel agent will be glad to tell you the most convenient ways of getting to Switzerland.

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## Panel Urged China Bombing, Truman A-Threat to Russia

By Norman Kempster

**WASHINGTON**, Oct. 8 — In the darkest days of the Korean war, a Cabinet-level advisory panel urged the Truman administration to launch a global offensive against communism, including sustained bombing of the Chinese mainland and diplomatic moves intended to establish "moral justification" for a U.S. nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

A recently declassified report — stamped "top secret" at the time it was filed on Jan. 11, 1951 — from the chairman of the National Security Resources Board painted an extremely alarmed and gloomy picture of U.S. prospects both in Korea and in the wider Cold War.

"As things are now going, by 1953 if not 1952, the Soviet aggressors will assume complete command of the world situation," the report to the National Security Council said.

The United States should announce to the world that it was prepared to make first use of nuclear weapons in any future conflict, the report said. It also called for an air and naval blockade of China completed with "open and sustained [air] attack upon lines of communication in China and Korea . . . and upon aggression-support industries in Manchuria."

An ultimatum should be given to Moscow that "any further Soviet aggression . . . would result in the atomic bombardment of the Soviet Union itself," the report said.

The purpose of the ultimatum would be "to establish moral justification for use of the United States' atom bomb in retaliation against Soviet aggression" it said.

The drastic policies were never adopted by President Harry S Truman, but the report offers chilling insight into the options that were being considered at the highest level of the U.S. government in the winter of 1950-1951, when a Chinese counterattack had inflicted heavy losses on the U.S. Army in Korea.

### Slaying Called Part Of Japan Gang War

**KOBE**, Japan, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — A 21-year-old man was shot to death here today — the sixth victim of a two-month feud between Japan's rival crime syndicates, police said.

Police said they believed that Katsuya Nishimori was killed by mobsters from Japan's biggest organized crime gang, Yamaguchi-Gumi. The Yamaguchi-Gumi began retaliation in August after an attempt on the life of its chief, Ka-zuo Taoka.

The tone of the report by Resources Board chairman Stuart Symington contrasts with the chins-up attitude that Mr. Truman and his aides maintained in public. Indeed, the report in many ways sounded like the militant positions then being taken by some of Mr. Truman's more strident opponents.

Although military historians, with the benefit of 27 years of hindsight, now generally agree that the United States had an overwhelming lead over the Soviet Union in strategic power throughout the 1950s, there was no such perception in Washington at the time. Mr. Symington stated his case in cataclysmic language but his view that the Western democracies were losing the Cold War was not an isolated one.

### Sense of Alarm

The Symington report, which was turned over to the National Archives along with other National Security Council documents from the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s, indicates that the sense of alarm was shared by high-level government officials with access to secret intelligence reports as well as by people outside government who were worried by Soviet truculence.

The Resources Board was created by the National Security Act of 1947, the same omnibus law that created the NSC, the CIA and the modern Defense Department. The board, composed of the secretaries of State and Defense and all other members of the Cabinet except the postmaster-general, was responsible for planning for both civilian and military mobilization in the event of war.

Although it later was reorganized as the Office of Defense Mobilization and later as the Office of Emergency Preparedness, losing influence each time, the board was an important part of the national security establishment in 1951.

Mr. Symington, a Missouri Democrat who gave up the post of Air Force secretary to accept the board's chairmanship, later served 24 years in the Senate, becoming a critic of U.S. Vietnam policy late in his career.

The board chairman was appointed by the president and was officially designated as a senior adviser to the White House.

**Invasion Feared**

Mr. Symington said there was a possibility of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe "by this [1951] summer."

"How the free nations have allowed themselves to be brought within sight of defeat by the Soviet is a complex and debatable history," the report said. "If there is a single reason why we are now los-

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United Press International  
Inhabitants of the village of Binh Thanh, in Vietnam's Mekong Delta area, travel in boats through streets inundated during September by flood waters brought by the typhoon Lola.

### Epidemic Amid Devastating Floods

## W. Bengal Appeals for Cholera Vaccine

**CALCUTTA**, Oct. 8 (UPI) — The West Bengal government made an urgent appeal to the United Nations today asking for anti-cholera vaccine to fight the epidemic that broke out in the state after widespread flooding and which has killed more than 200 persons.

"In certain districts, the [flood] situation has worsened and several areas are still under 10 to 15 feet of water and are inaccessible," officials said.

Rains during the last week and floodwaters from the neighboring Indian state reportedly have put 150 villages in Jessor district under water.

The floods ruined 14,000 acres of cropland and washed away 3,000 houses, the report said, quoting officials returning from the area.

**Thousands Affected**

A West Bengal Health Ministry official said that an estimated 200 persons have died of cholera and that "thousands are down with the disease."

"The flood situation in two districts, Howrah and Midnapore, has worsened," another Agriculture Ministry official said. "There is no improvement in the overall flood situation, which continues to be grave."

The state government sent out medical teams equipped with anti-cholera vaccines, disinfectants and

medicines to fight the epidemic in the flooded countryside.

The federal government in New Delhi and several state governments rushed vaccines and drugs to Calcutta in response to a request by the West Bengal chief minister, Jyoti Basu, for urgent assistance.

Mr. Basu also asked the National government for urgent supplies of anti-cholera vaccines and medicines.

### Transport Difficult

"We are waiting for a response," an official said. "Transport is a problem and several flooded areas, where cholera is reported to have broken out, are difficult to reach."

Officials placed the deaths in the floods that started Sept. 26 at 617, but there have been unconfirmed reports of more.

The loss of livestock was placed at 1.5 million out of the state's total cattle population of 14 million.

In New Delhi, officials estimated the loss in production in West Bengal at \$312.5 million — \$190 million in the agricultural sector alone.

### Vietnam Expects More

**BANGKOK**, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Floodwaters began to recede during the weekend in some areas of

Nearby Thailand.

### Fugitives From Vietnam Sent to Farms by Chinese

By Fox Butterfield

**CANTON**, China, Oct. 8 (NYT) — Several thousand ethnic Chinese refugees from Vietnam who had daringly made their way here in hopes of emigrating to nearby Hong Kong have recently been sent to work on state farms in China's countryside, refugee sources report.

The refugees were driven away in trucks after the Chinese authorities closed down an overcrowded hostel here where they had been staying since their escape from Vietnam last summer.

There was irony in their resilement in the countryside because many of them had fled Vietnam in order to escape Hanoi's forcible relocation of middle-class urban residents to Vietnam's countryside to clear unfertilized land.

One young refugee in Canton who has so far managed to evade being taken away to a state farm expressed surprise and disappointment at how much tighter the Chinese Communists exercise control over their population than do the Vietnamese. In Vietnam, he said, it was still possible to bribe Communist officials or buy forged documents, but in China money was of no use in dealing with officials.

"In Saigon they say the Communists' minds are on the left, but their pockets are on the right," he related.

The refugees were part of an estimated 160,000 ethnic Chinese who

have escaped from Vietnam since

Hanoi launched a crackdown on urban residents last spring, precipitating an open conflict with China.

Since then Peking has cut off all its aid to Hanoi, and there have been a series of small clashes along the mountainous border that separates the two countries and between Vietnamese and Chinese fishing boats. Both sides have angrily accused the other of reinforcing their troops in the frontier area in preparation for war.

Diplomats in Hong Kong, however, say that while there is considerable evidence of a buildup by the Vietnamese on their side of the border with China and along their southern frontier with Cambodia, there has been no similar movement by Chinese troops so far.

### Problems for Chinese

Late last month China broke off talks in Hanoi over the fate of the 1.5 million ethnic Chinese in Vietnam and withdrew its negotiating team. Western analysts considered the action an ominous escalation of the dispute between the two Communist neighbors and speculated that it might be connected with an expected major Vietnamese offensive against Cambodia once the monsoon rains stop later this month.

— By Fox Butterfield

**CANTON**, China, Oct. 8 (NYT) —

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Canton  
Abortions

news

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1978

## Welcome, Mr. Smith

The United States should be pleased to welcome Ian Smith, prime minister of the besieged interim government of Rhodesia. The State Department finally decided to let him in, and, to judge by its public statements, for just the right reasons. The American people will be able to hear directly from one of the principal parties to a conflict in which American diplomacy is involved up to the ears. American officials will have further opportunity to consult with Mr. Smith, and with other members of the Salisbury government's executive council, on ways to bring Rhodesia's blazing war to a peaceful end.

\* \* \*

To make his visit mutually useful, the various people involved in it have got to perform in a certain way. Here are our suggestions:

First, Mr. Smith. He evidently hopes to appeal to the public and the administration's critics to force the administration to recognize the settlement he made with "internal" black nationalists last March. Good luck. But if he really thinks he can do that, he is grievously misinformed about the American political scene. He should not mistake the certain sympathy that his regime commands for the broad and deep support he would need to turn the administration around. He must realize that the fair-play impulse that led many people to want him to have the chance to make his case is something quite apart from a desire to see his case prevail.

The senators who invited Mr. Smith, and other Americans who have felt that the ad-

ministration was tilting toward the guerrillas, have their own responsibility. They should not lead him to believe that if he hangs on he will be bailed out. To promise Mr. Smith recognition and the lifting of sanctions is to play a cruel trick. Change of that sort is not in the cards. Given the administration's basic thrust and the relatively short time left for the Rhodesian tragedy to play out, the change that can be expected is much more limited. Support for yet another go at a deal between Mr. Smith and Patriotic Front leader Joshua Nkomo may be about it. There can be no guarantee that the administration can deliver even that.

Then there is the State Department. It pleads it is playing Rhodesia right down the middle, and cites the fact that both sides complain to prove its point. But it has not proved its point. The guerrillas of the Patriotic Front may complain but they feel they are winning. Salisbury complains and fears it is losing. This crucial difference in perspective is ignored.

\* \* \*

The front currently is aboard the State Department's proposal to arrange a transition to free elections at a conference, or so the department says. Mr. Smith and his colleagues do not trust the department enough to accept its proposal. Precisely there, in breaking down Mr. Smith's distrust, lies the department's principal task. How can it be done? Providing the answer is what diplomacy is supposed to be about.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Steel Trigger

In an attempt to control steel imports, the Carter administration last spring imposed a system known as trigger pricing. As usual, the remedy turns out to have unexpected effects. Since steel remains the largest and most difficult of the import issues, it is worth keeping an eye on the way things seem to be working out.

The American steel companies' central complaint has been that foreign producers are subsidized by governments that, to avoid unemployment, are prepared to sell at heavy losses. When several American mills closed down a year ago, the Carter administration reluctantly decided that it had to do something about the scale of foreign imports. The trick was to protect the American companies from cut-throat pricing without protecting them from the salutary pressure of legitimate competition from abroad. The solution, rather elegant in concept, was the trigger pricing system. The Treasury was to calculate the true production costs of steel made by the most efficient producers — that is, the Japanese — and publish the figures. Any foreign source offering steel below those prices would be deemed to be selling at a loss and would invite Treasury prosecution for dumping.

When the trigger prices went into effect last May, U.S. steel imports dropped. But then in midsummer they started rising again. That is the reason for the current rising volume of protest from the American industry. But the odd thing is that nobody seems to know where all of this steel is going. Despite the higher imports, the production and sales from American mills are holding up very nicely. Imports plus domestic production add up to more steel than the country is using. Evidently a tremendous buildup of inventories is taking place. What is going on?

A hint: Since the beginning of the year, the value of the yen has been rising rapidly. Since the trigger prices are based on Japanese costs, they follow the yen upward. That means, first of all, that the trigger price schedules have not been as much of a re-

straint on inflation in American steel prices as the administration had hoped. But there's more to it. The trigger prices are recalculated every three months. Each revision raises the value of steel in inventory. Buying and holding steel has become, it seems, a safe and easy way to speculate on the decline of the dollar.

Eventually, of course, the speculators will sell these inventories. If it happens suddenly, it will have a drastic effect on American production. The prospect makes the American companies deeply apprehensive. Trigger pricing is providing far less assurance of stability in the steel markets than its authors had hoped.

A better answer — although much more difficult to achieve — is international agreement on the types and sizes of subsidies that will not be allowed in world trade. That subject is prominent on the agenda of the trade talks that have been grinding along in Geneva since 1973 and that will presumably come to a conclusion next year. But the negotiations on steel are particularly difficult because the worldwide pattern of trade is rapidly changing. Most of the imports into the United States come from Japan and Western Europe. Because the Japanese are currently exercising restraint in steel shipments, the volumes from Europe are sharply up. But more important for the future, there has been an astonishing increase in imports from countries outside the traditional industrial world — from South Korea, for example, and from Latin America.

Trigger pricing is at best a temporary expedient. For steel, there is no real alternative to the process of negotiation that is centered on Geneva. The issue is not merely a transient surge of imports into one nation's markets. The world now has the capacity to produce much more steel than it needs, and governments are entering into an increasingly anxious competition to dispose of the surpluses.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other U.S. Opinion

**Mideast Peace Still Holds**  
 The Camp David Middle East peace "frameworks" still stand, having survived the first minor tremors. However, increasingly threatening quakes lie ahead.

While getting the Israeli parliament's approval of the Camp David accords seemed possible for Prime Minister Menachem Begin, it was not foregone conclusion. As the Knesset debate disclosed, dismantling 20 Israeli settlements in the Sinai Desert was a shaky political prospect. Yet as a condition agreed upon at Camp David for continuing Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, it could not be avoided.

The peace "framework" that Mr. Begin, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and U.S. President Jimmy Carter laboriously constructed rested heavily on recalling the settle-

ments developed behind Israeli army lines extended into the Sinai. Since that condition has now been met, more framework strengthening can occur. The most difficult kind.

Contrary to initial descriptions of the Camp David agreements, it now appears Israel contemplates only a limited withdrawal from other occupied territories. . . .

Unfortunately, it's this stance that prevents other Arab states, particularly Jordan and Saudi Arabia, from endorsing the Camp David terms. . . .

Egypt and Israel, nevertheless, have demonstrated a capacity for cutting through the entanglements. They may have set a course that other principals in the deadly Mideast embrace will find either irresistible or unstoppable. . . .

—From the Salt Lake City Tribune.

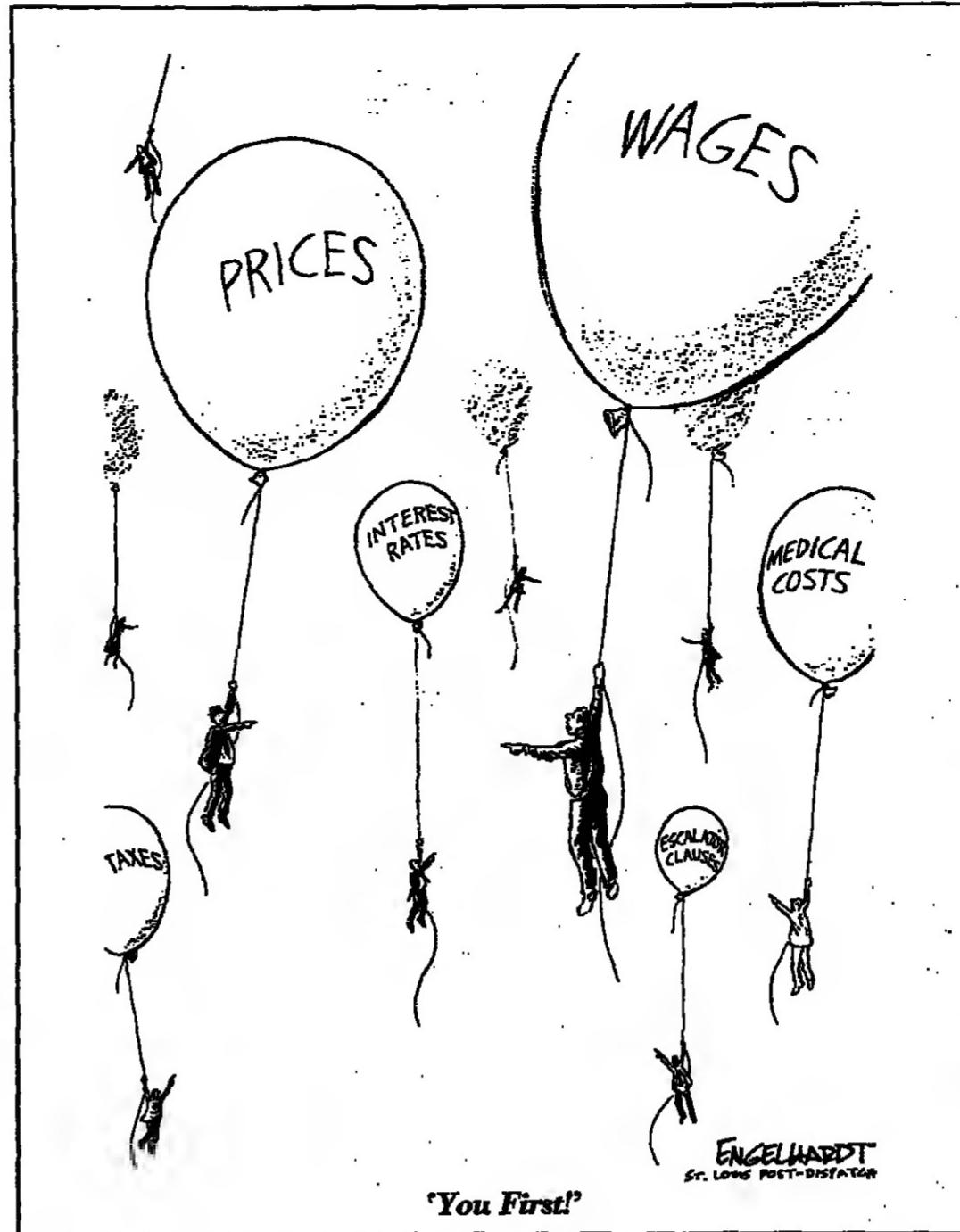
## In the International Edition

**Seventy-Five Years Ago**  
 October 9, 1943

LONDON — One of the few to profit from the recent meeting at Sheffield, in which Prime Minister Balfour called for tariff reform, was 28-year-old Winston Churchill, of Boer War fame. Mr. Churchill was at first almost hounded off the platform, but by sheer perseverance compelled the audience to listen to him and delivered what was termed a "gem" of a speech. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, resigned after Balfour's Sheffield comments, charged with violating his own free trade principles in standing by Mr. Balfour.

**Fifty Years Ago**  
 October 9, 1928

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia — The new King of Abyssinia, claiming descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, was crowned here today in a scene of barbaric splendor. Before representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, a \$500,000 jeweled crown was placed on the king, whose full title distinguishes him as the "King of Kings of Ethiopia, the Conquering Lion of Judah and the Elect of God." After his coronation the king put on a feast for his guests, including the entire Abyssinian Army, which is being fed in relays for the next seven days.



## A Call for Action on Cambodia

By Chhang Song

**WASHINGTON** — The continuing slaughter of Cambodians by that country's present regime has so far aroused little concern among U.S. government officials.

The U.S. government, ostensibly devoted to the preservation of human rights — a campaign initiated by President Carter, has largely ignored the wholesale killing going on in my country. Although the president has branded Cambodia "the worst violator of human rights in the world today," Washington has yet to approve the speedy admission of nearly 15,000 Cambodian refugees now in camps in Thailand. And the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations has yet to make a single statement on recent events in Cambodia.

### Crimes Ignored

It is a source of great personal pain that, despite occasional congressional resolutions and the remarks of a number of outspoken senators, the crimes being carried out by the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia have stirred the U.S. press far less than the trials of several Soviet dissidents.

The bloody border war between Cambodia and Vietnam continues to escalate, claiming lives on both sides and may explode into an even larger regional conflict, yet international opinion is curiously muted. Indeed, this new Southeast Asian war has not even been the subject of debate in the UN Security Council.

Nevertheless, it is essential that an international consensus be reached if Cambodia is to be saved.

Such action would relieve, if only a little, the terrible burden now borne by Thailand in caring for approximately 100,000 Indochinese refugees and in coping with the daily influx of those fleeing the harsh governments of Cambodia and Laos. Their acceptance into the United States would also reaffirm the American commitment to its traditional humanitarian principles, and do much to bolster Carter's sagging human-rights policy.

**Many Excluded**  
 The United States has already demonstrated its moral and political responsibilities by admitting tens of thousands of Indochinese refugees. However, many Cambodians continue to be excluded by the government's criteria for admission, which stress pre-existing ties with relatives in the United States and/or affiliation with the government.

If Washington were to act to rectify this situation, it would help relieve the present intolerable condition of the Cambodian people.

It is my prayer and hope that the execution of hundreds of thousands of Cambodian citizens by their present rulers will touch the hearts of the representatives of the American people, and will inspire them to examine with compassion and courage the plight of our forgotten people. I urge that present immigration standards be relaxed in favor of those who have managed to escape the worst hell of today's world — the Cambodian people.

**Chhang Song, former minister of information of Cambodia, now lives in Arlington, Va. This article was written for the Los Angeles Times.**

## The Money Chase in Academe

By Daniel S. Greenberg

**WASHINGTON** — Scarcity economics spawn tippers who claim to know how to get what is scarce. Federal research grants are scarce. And, inevitably, grantland has developed its own tipster industry, featuring specialists who provide guidance on how to get to the crowded "tough of academic finance.

Cynical onlookers chuckle at the spectacle of institutions of higher learning engaging these services. But their thriving existence is evidence of something that should evoke concern, rather than amusement — namely, that academe is financially so anemic and so beholden by the government's baroque systems for providing it with money that it helps turns to grantdowers for assistance.

### The Pitch

Thus, an advertisement in the Chronicle of Higher Education states: "\$26 billion in federal support and everyone wants it. Some institutions are good at finding it — some not so successful. There really is a right way and a wrong way to look."

Another advertisement asks, "Why do some individuals and organizations get grants . . . while others don't?"

In both cases, seekers are invited to improve their chances of joining the chosen by purchasing guidebooks on how to do business with money-granting agencies.

Then there is an organization known as "The Grantsmanship Center" that has produced what is described as a "Respected 7-Step Proposal Writing Guide." There is a Grants Magazine, as well as a book, "Grantsmanship: Money and How to Get It."

a dozen of these academic "embassies," as well as numerous law firms and consulting services that take on individual universities as clients.

Fund-raising from the home base has also become a busy enterprise for universities. At one major institution there is a fund-raiser who "works" a faraway resort and retirement community that caters to the very rich. Unhurriedly cultivating new acquaintances there during the high season, he gently conveys an awareness of the eternal recognition to be had from bankrolling a laboratory wing or a dormitory. If the amounts involved are big enough, the university president himself will arrive to close the deal.

Declining enrollments have provided a new line of business for academic's advisory industry. Thus an advertisement asks, "Need Students?" and goes on to offer to "help your institution plan a coordinated results-oriented student recruitment campaign." For those who already have students, there is a firm that sells advice on how to keep them from transferring or dropping out. The industry is so specialized that one firm counsels on how to hang on to minority students, who, for purposes of racial and bank balance, are especially valued recruits these days. Concern about evaporating enrollments is accompanied by concern about evaporating faculty posts; this, of course, also shows up on the conference circuit in various ways, including a powwow that will hold a debate titled "Will Summer Session Directors Be Obsolete in the 21st Century?"

Many universities, not satisfied with what the advisory marketplace has to offer in the search for federal money, maintain offices in Washington to keep close watch on the granting agencies. There are about 100 of these academic "embassies," as well as numerous law firms and consulting services that take on individual universities as clients.

### A 'Revolving Door'

Finally, no less than defense and aerospace, academe has developed its own "revolving door" traffic with the big government agencies that provide financing. In a now-well-established pattern, middlerank academics put in time at the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health or the Office of Education, and then return to the campus, sometimes as deans or presidents. Scholarly merit is not to be doubted as an element in their professional ascent, but then neither is the value of their newly acquired knowledge of Washington's money mills.

It would be agreeable to conclude that academe's desperate search for money has no ill effects on academic content and values. But, of course, it does. Surely there must be a better way to provide for the care and feeding of our universities.

## Familiar Reactions

### Little for Moscow To Do in Mideast

By Leopold Unger

**BRUSSELS** — It took the Kremlin no fewer than seven days, in November of last year, to denounce President Sadat's voyage to Jerusalem. The Brezhnev camp let another seven days lapse last month before attacking the Camp David agreements.

One can wonder what the Soviet leaders have been doing all year in the Kremlin, so much alike were the tone and declarations of last year and this.

For the news agency Tass and for Radio Moscow, the trip to Jerusalem and the Camp David accords were both "a plot against the Arab people" and "treason by Sadat." For Leonid Brezhnev and his foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, both events were "Capitulation in the face of the aggressor" and "separatist bargaining."

### More Somber

The more somber reactions also were similar. For Pravda last year and last month, Moscow "will not remain indifferent" to the evolution of the situation in the Middle East, where, according to Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Gromyko, that "situation today is even more explosive than before," that is before both Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem and the Camp David meeting.

There are several reasons for this feverish agitation, not the least of which is that the Camp David agreements sharply reduced the chances of the Soviet Union's returning to the Middle East in force.

The last attempt to resume the Geneva conference — the only venue accessible to Moscow — which came in the form of a U.S.-Soviet declaration just one year ago, withered before President Sadat's travels to Jerusalem.

And now the Soviet Union, which has no diplomatic relations with Israel and practically none left with Egypt, is in no position to undertake a diplomatic offensive. Furthermore, Moscow was not the last to take note of the fact that Jordan and Saudi Arabia did not cut off all ties with Egypt and that these countries' objections to the accords amounted to a rejection that could be swayed. The Kremlin knows that Amman and Riyadh tactically could have reacted in no other way, for the moment.

Saudi Arabia was the fourth partner (invisible, yet powerful) at Camp David, and Moscow knows that too. Saudi influence will weigh heavily on King Hussein — one of the pillars on which the Camp David agreements were built — and the Saudis have little taste for a Soviet presence or Soviet policies in the Middle East.

### Riyadh's Interests

Mr. Brezhnev and his friends know about where this Arab power stands: Riyadh cannot but have come to the conclusion that its interests are more threatened by what is occurring now in Iran and Lebanon (following the recent events in Afghanistan and Ethiopia) than by what is going to happen tomorrow in the Sinai or the West Bank of the Jordan River. The Saudis may well be feeling that now is the time to bring a little stability back to the Middle East.

All this makes the resumption of a meeting in Geneva an ever more remote possibility. Some evidence of this may be seen in Mr. Gromyko's recent trip to the United States. He arrived in New York Sept. 13 to meet Secretary of State Cyrus Vance before the opening of the United Nations session to continue discussions on a SALT treaty. And Mr. Gromyko had to wait two weeks to see Mr. Vance, because the secretary of state was busy with instant diplomacy in the Middle East.

The cool reaction of various Eastern European diplomats to the declaration of Marshall Schulman, an adviser to Mr. Vance — about finding a role for the Soviet Union in any Middle East peace agreement — was, therefore, not unexpected.

To suggest anything of the sort after the fait accompli at Camp David, "one of them confided recently, "can be only irony or insolence."

### Romania Cautious

The Soviet Union may further find that the results of the Camp David meeting complicated even more the delicate relations within the Communist world. The moderate Chinese reaction to the agreements was to be expected, but the commentary of Tania, the Yugoslav news agency, which said that the meeting had established "a very solid base toward a definitive solution for the conflict in the Middle East" was very significant indeed.

Belgrade later amended that first reaction, but Romania, a member of the International Herald Tribune, did not react at all.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The International Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

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## FINANCE

Page 9

## Commodities

## Inflation Fears Spur Rise in Gold Futures

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ) — Apprehension that inflation will continue and the U.S. balance-of-trade gap will widen sparked gold fever again this week, pushing future prices to new highs.

Profit-taking Friday in anticipation of tomorrow's Columbus Day bank holiday failed to erase net weekly gains of more than \$4 an ounce for October gold contracts on New York's commodity exchange.

"It's been a week of varying news, but the gold market shows only if an event of magnitude would set off a leading to peak," said a spokesman for weeks," said an analyst.

A mid-week statement by Kuwait's oil minister that he favors a 10-percent increase in oil prices next year could portend a wider U.S. trade deficit, analysts said.

That factor, combined with the Swiss Central Bank's announcement that it would try to reduce demand for its own powerful gold-backed franc in defense of domestic businesses, led to a stampede away from the Swiss franc and the dollar in favor of the West German mark and gold, which reached historic highs on London cash markets.

Moscow could also be inciting the Syrians to war against Israel, amid steady demand for certain drugs.

Moscow could also be inciting arms to Syria, and under threat, little is known that the two sides have warming at the prospect target.

News that wholesale prices were higher by 0.9 percent in September, an annual rate of increase of 10.8 percent — buttressed inflation fears. Action by the Federal Re-

(Continued from Page 13, Col. 1)

Thus, the Kurnish is, and re-examining policies.

This is also the moment for Moscow because and meeting was due to President Carter, this was recovered.

In addition, an immediate reaction for cause for the first time to meet talks for a new deal, not been in which would be kept.

All of this at a time when many factors seem to be playing but still be involved in the Middle East, would be to a meeting with Al-Jazirah who is much wider position.

Never In-Betweens

A Communist lead

in Moscow; a useful and situation in Rome, can show himself alone never in an interview in the Kremlin, in which Mr. Carter emerged from that

Mr. Carter is reported next month to be present at the conference to be held, and to celebrate the anniversary of Mr. Sadat's assassination. At that moment, may well hold a meeting with Mr. Sadat and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, where the Foreign Minister to be informed of his foreign policy and strategy.

The vision of Carter's foreign policy together with the new arrangements made for us, are already familiar in the markets of their own countries.

The booklet is designed to assist investors who have decided to take a broader, more international view—

as well as to understand the power of

the booklet.

and the booklet will be available in the Middle East, would be to a meeting with Al-Jazirah who is much wider position.

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## Over-Counter Market

	Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg										Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg										Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg										Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg									
(Continued From Page 9)	CbsCo 1.00					CitiCorp					Deutsche					DiffrGrc 24b					DiffrGrc 24b					HedgeLd 10c					KirkBr 20c					OldRes 3.00				
BavCrCo 20	15	15	14.4	14.4	-1.6	13	17.6	17.6	17.6	+1.6	409	4.6	5.6	5.6	6.6	214	15.2	14.8	14.8	1.6	4072	30.6	29.6	29.6	2.6	129	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	220	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BearCrCo 24	22	22	21.4	21.4	-1.6	13	26.6	26.6	26.6	-1.6	253	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BearCrCo 26	14	14	13.6	13.6	-1.6	13	27.6	27.6	27.6	-1.6	177	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BeechM 34	17	14	13.6	13.6	-1.6	13	26.6	26.6	26.6	-1.6	177	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 20	4	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 26	27	4	5.6	5.6	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 30	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 36	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 40	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 46	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 52	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 58	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 64	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 70	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 76	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 82	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 88	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 94	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 100	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 106	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 112	10	8	7.4	7.4	-1.6	8	12.6	12.6	12.6	-1.6	187	11.6	12.6	12.6	13.6	25	10.6	10.6	10.6	-1.6	52	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	122	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	124	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6					
BellvInt 118	10	8	7.4	7.																																				

JOYCE L. SED

Sales in

100s

High

Low

Last

Close

Sales in

100s

High

Low

Last

Close

## Over-Counter Market

(Continued From Page 10)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chgs
Bank Am.	150	24	22	22	-2
Barclay's	111	12	11	11	-1
BHF 1.30	29	12	11	11	-1
BHF 2.00	210	25	24	24	+1
BHF 3.00	104	25	24	24	+1
BHF 4.00	205	25	24	24	+1
BHF 5.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 6.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 7.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 8.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 9.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 10.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 11.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 12.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 13.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 14.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 15.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 16.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 17.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 18.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 19.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 20.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 21.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 22.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 23.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 24.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 25.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 26.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 27.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 28.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 29.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 30.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 31.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 32.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 33.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 34.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 35.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 36.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 37.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 38.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 39.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 40.00	121	18	17	17	-1
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BHF 74.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 75.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 76.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 77.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 78.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 79.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 80.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 81.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 82.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 83.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 84.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 85.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 86.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 87.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 88.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 89.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 90.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 91.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 92.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 93.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 94.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 95.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 96.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 97.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 98.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 99.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 100.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 101.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 102.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 103.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 104.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 105.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 106.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 107.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 108.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 109.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 110.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 111.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 112.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 113.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 114.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 115.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 116.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 117.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 118.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 119.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 120.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 121.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 122.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 123.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 124.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 125.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 126.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 127.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 128.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 129.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 130.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 131.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 132.00	121	18	17	17	-1
BHF 133.00	121	18	17	17	-1</td







# Yankees and Dodgers Win Pennants in Four Games

## Home Runs Down Royals, 2-1

By Ken Denlinger

**Yankees** Tomi ap-  
tunately, Tommy is  
the best of them.  
steadfast, the purest  
and Roy White  
is sheer, unimpeach-  
able. For by definition  
he has all these  
qualities.

He is, but she loves  
him, but he is  
a barnard named Roy.

Heart of Gold

oda, believe it or  
not, he has better luck than Friday's Yankees

pitcher, Catfish Hunter, with lead-

off man George Brett, who hit

three homers in the preceding

game. Guidry held him to a triple

hit, but he loves him,

but she loves him,

but he loves him,

## The Secret of Toyo Miyatake

By Mark Jones

**L**OS ANGELES — The train was headed north from Los Angeles in 1942, rumbling through the desert and into the cold shadow of the Sierra. One of the hundreds of people aboard, destined for a Japanese internment camp, was Toyo Miyatake, husband, father, photographer.

He, his family and neighbors had to abandon their homes to live in numbered tar-paper-covered barracks in the middle of a wilderness near Lone Pine, Calif., for the duration of World War II.

But Toyo Miyatake's face wore the almost imperceptible, paper-thin smile of a man with a secret.

### Revealed

The secret of photographer Miyatake has long since been revealed. In spite of a wartime caveat forbidding Japanese to possess cameras in the United States, Miyatake smuggled a lens into the Manzanar internment camp and became the only person to make a photographic diary while living behind the barbed wire.

Miyatake, an established Los Angeles commercial portrait photographer in 1942, would shrug in later years and say only that his obsession with recording life in an internment camp was his "historic duty."

Historians have since agreed that Miyatake's secret diary was worth the trouble. His work has been the subject of museum exhibitions, is on file with the Special Collections of the University of California, Los Angeles, and has, in the words of the Los Angeles Museum of Natural History archivist Bill Mason, "filled in gaps in the national record."

### Son of Monk

Toyo Miyatake, 83, a resident of Los Angeles since 1909, was recently honored at a testimonial dinner in Los Angeles. It was sponsored by the Friends of Little Tokyo arts, a new civic organization.

Miyatake also served as grand marshal in the downtown parade for Nisei Week.

Both recent affairs coincided with the 33rd anniversary of the end of World War II, when the Miyatake family — the photographer, his wife, Hiro, their three sons and daughter — prepared to leave Manzanar Relocation Camp to begin fitting together the pieces of their lives.

Miyatake, youngest of three sons of a Buddhist monk, was born in southern Japan in 1895. His father emigrated to the United States sometime later and was not able to send for his family for 14 years. Later they lived in an area of Los Angeles then known as Japantown, and ran a small confectionery shop.

The elder Miyatake prohibited his son from taking up the life of an artist, because, as the latter recalled, "artists do not make a good living." So, with the money young Toyo saved working in his father's shop (\$3 a week, baking Japanese delicacies), the young man bought a \$26 portrait camera and enrolled in a six-month photographic course in Los Angeles.

Toyo Miyatake, known among friends as "Toyo-san," hasn't been separated from photography since. Today he is the oldest portrait studio in Los Angeles' Little Tokyo district.

Once a student of Edward Weston, Miyatake also has been the teacher of many talented young Asian artists. In the 1920s he apprenticed a young Chinese prizefighter by the name of James Wong Howe. Later, Howe would become an Academy Award-winning cinematographer.

### Recollections

Toyo Miyatake, quiet and soft-spoken, recently sat in the bright light of the rear of his photo studio and recalled the confused period just after the outbreak of the war. He said when Pearl Harbor was attacked in December, 1941, he and his family began carefully storing away the equipment in his studio. He said they half-expected the Japanese community to be rounded up by U.S. military authorities.

Indeed, two months after war was declared President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, consigning 110,000

Japanese on the West Coast — most of them U.S. citizens — to one of 10 hastily built internment camps in the deserts and mountains of the Western United States.

### Anticipation

The Miyatakes gave their new car to a Japanese who preferred living on the East Coast over internment, rented their home to a physician and began stamping all their belongings with their new government number 9975 in anticipation of their evacuation.

By March, 1942, the Miyatakes were on the crowded train bound for Manzanar with only those belongings they could carry. One morning they disembarked at the gate of the big, barbed-wire compound along U.S. Highway 39 at the foot of the Sierra.

Tucked away deep inside Miyatake's warm winter coat was his "secret." The one even his wife did not know about.

"I was lucky," he recalled. "The Army find my film holder in my suitcase. But they let me keep it because they see I have no camera. And they didn't find my lens."

Within a few weeks, using the snuggled 150-millimeter portrait lens and wood in the camp, the photographer and a fellow internee built a box camera that resembled an oversize lunch pail.

Once the illegal camera had been built he prowled the Sierra

camp — an enormous compound with row after row of barracks — looking for scenes of ordinary daily activities scenes of fellow Japanese at work and play; nothing of military significance. He shot sparingly, making do with the few sheets of black and white film and chemicals he could get mailed to him from his old studio supplier in Los Angeles. (Internees regularly received mail from the outside and routinely did their shopping through the Sears mail-order catalog).

One day in 1942, a camp policeman tapped him on the shoulder and led him to the office of Manzanar's civilian director.

### 'My Duty'

What happened that afternoon still makes Miyatake's face glow with pleasure.

He explained why he was and why he was shooting pictures at Manzanar. ("It is my duty. This is history.") The camp director unexpectedly agreed that a record did need to be made of this chapter in U.S. history.

The camp director was a good man," said the photographer. "He says to me he will look the other way" while the pictures were taken.

The camp director imposed two ground rules on Miyatake for the sake of appearances. Rule one, Miyatake had to turn his camera lens over to camp authorities each evening. Rule two,



Los Angeles Times

Toyo Miyatake with camera he used in World War II camp.

Photo: Los Angeles Times

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